



Intimations.

**Milkmaid**  
BRAND  
**Milk**  
Guaranteed  
Full Cream.  
TRADE  
MARK  
Largest Sale in the World.

**G. FALCONER & Co.,**  
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.  
NEW SELECTIONS OF  
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE,  
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES,  
PINCE-NEZ AND EYE PRESERVES.  
G. FALCONER & Co. ARE AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND  
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS AND FILMS.  
64, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**M. MUMEYA,**  
JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.  
ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER  
AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.  
ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS.  
86, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. 2123

**JAPAN COALS.**  
**MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA**  
(MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH:—24, LANE STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET, FIFTH FLOOR.OTHER BRANCHES:  
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Surabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Nanking, Port Arthur, Seant, Chinkung, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Macau, Kuro, Shimosek, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotou, Sasebo, Misakura, Mikasa, Hakodate, Takashima, etc.Telegraphic Address: 'MITSUI' (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes.)  
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Rail Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Misaki, Tagawa, Yamana, and Ida Coal Mines.

SOLE AGENTS for Hakata, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinotana, Mameida, Mannon, Ono, Otsuji, Sasehara, Tsukakura, Yoshinotana, Yoshi, Yonokikura, and other Coal.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 31, 1904. 1119

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

**MELLIN'S FOOD**  
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.  
MELLIN'S FOOD is free from Starch.  
When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.  
MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

**DINNEFORD'S**The Universal Remedy for Ailments of the  
Stomach, Headache, Rheumatism, Indigestion,  
Skin Eruptions, Bilious Affections.

**DINNEFORD'S MAGNEZIA**  
**MAGNEZIA**

Proved by experience

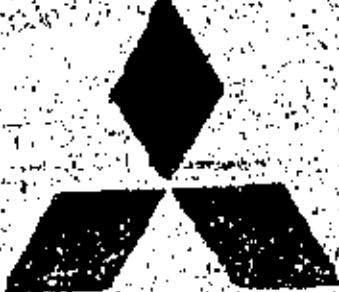
Three-quarters of a century before  
the Public and constantly growing  
in appreciation

**van Houten's**  
**Cocoa**  
PURE  
SOLUBLE

is to-day The Standard Cocoa of  
the World. Exquisite in flavor,  
highly nourishing and refreshing,  
experience proves it to be

The Best of all Cocoas.

Intimations.

**MITSU BISHI CO.**

COAL DEPARTMENT.

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

CABLE ADDRESS: 'IWASAKI,'  
which applies to all Branch Offices and  
Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.AI. ABC 5th EDITION, WESTERN  
UNION CODES USED.ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED  
MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., WITH  
NAME OF PLACE UNDER.

BRANCH OFFICES.

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU  
AND HANKOW.AGENCIES.  
SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP.  
HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.  
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.  
CHINKIANG: GEARING & CO.  
MANILA: MACDONALD & CO.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Arsenals; the Imperial Railways; Sanyo, Kiushu and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean ports and America. SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinkawa, Namazuka and Kami-Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Buzen Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coal sold from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1904 by the Company amounted to 1,520,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL.

New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and the well-known best and most economical steam Coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, March 11, 1904. 777

JOHN S. ALLEN,  
EXPORT MERCHANT,  
117, PITT STREET,  
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

SOLE Export Agent for China, Japan and Philippine Islands for The New South Wales Concentrated Milk Company.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1905. 359

ROYAL HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

No. 14, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.  
WE beg to notify the Public generallyof Hongkong that we have just  
OPENED a First-class Tonsorial Hall at  
the above address. We make Cleanliness a  
Specialty.VICENTE PARCENILLA, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, April 10, 1905. 453

NOTICE.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are  
prepared, during suspension of their  
Trans-Pacific Service and until further  
notice, to Book Cargo and issue Bills of  
Lading to SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and PACIFIC COAST  
PORTS, also to OVERLAND POINTS in  
the UNITED STATES AND CANADA in  
connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY from SEATTLE as  
hitherto, by the Steamers of the NORTHERN PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON  
STEAMSHIP and TOWBOAT COYS., OCEAN S.S. CO., and CHINA MUTUAL  
S.N. COY.For further Particulars, apply at  
the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's  
Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, May 20, 1904. 654

NOTICE.

MR AH WAH, of Messrs Cho San Bros,  
of Yokohama, Booksellers, etc., begs  
to inform the Public of Hongkong that he  
has opened a Branch in this Colony, at  
No. 16, Potters Street, under the style  
of CHIERSAN BROTHERS, and is prepared  
to execute all kinds of GENERAL JOB  
PRINTING, RUBBER STAMP MAKING, CON-  
WER-PLATE, PRINTING AND ENGRAVING,  
STATIONERY, DRAFT FORMS AND ACCOUNT  
BOOKS.All Orders will be attended to and ex-  
ecuted in the shortest time, and the Firm  
hopes to be favoured with the kind  
patronage of the Public.  
Hongkong, December 5, 1904. 2191EAST PRAYA RECLAMATION  
SCHEME.AS PROPOSED TO THE HONGKONG  
GOVERNMENT AND THE MARINE  
LOT HOLDERS BY SIR 'AUL  
CHATER.The Full Details Printed on Form  
NOW READY.Copies may be had at 'CHINA MAIL' Office.  
Price 50 Cents each.

Intimations.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY  
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS  
of the above Company will be held at the  
OFFICE of the COMPANY, St. George's  
Building, on SATURDAY, the 15th of  
April, 1905, at 12 o'clock NOON, to receive  
a Statement Account a to the 31st De-  
cember, 1904, and the Report of the  
General Manager and Consulting Com-  
mittee and to elect a Consulting Committee  
and Auditor.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th  
April, both days inclusive.J. WHEELEY,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, March 27, 1905. 658

KWONG TY CHEONG,

LATE of No. 47, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
CHINESE & JAPANESE CIGAR  
DEALER.Prices Very Moderate.  
8, DAGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, October 20, 1904. 1826

ROYAL TOBACCO FACTORY.

8, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

HAVE always a FRESH SUPPLY of  
TURKISH TOBACCO. Our EGYP-  
TIAN CIGARETTES are Fresh, as we  
make them every day. We can recommend  
them as First-class Smokes. We receive  
our Tobacco Fresh from Egypt by every  
mail. A Trial Order will satisfy the most  
sceptical. For free competition.T. E. P. SPIROPOULOS, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1905. 325CARMICHAEL AND  
CLARKE.CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND  
SHIPBUILDERS.

SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: 'CARMICHAEL,' HONGKONG.  
A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.  
A. 1 Code.  
Lieber's Standard Code.  
TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, March 14, 1905. 653

NIPPON LAUNDRY.

NO. 62 AND 63, PRAYA EAST.

ALL Work done in this Establishment  
is promptly executed. Neatness a  
Specialty. Ironing and Washing done by  
experienced Japanese. PRICES MODERATE.  
G. MONYE, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, February 13, 1905. 308

TIME TABLE.

WEED DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m....Every 30 minutes.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

6.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m....  
Every half hour.

SUNDAY.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m....Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARE.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.

FULL REPORTS

AND THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(Commercial, Shipping, etc.)

\$17 per ANNUUM (including Postage).

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE,

5, WINDSOR STREET, HONGKONG.

Published to suit the Departure

of each English and French  
Mail Steamer to Europe.

LAWTON, WEGENER &amp; CO.

Hongkong, March 3, 1905. 693

NOTICE.

TO LET.

TWO FIRST-CLASS SHOPS, Euro-  
pean Style, in Kowloon, Possession  
on or about 31st August, 1905.

MEDIUM RENTALS.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINNAN-  
CE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, February 20, 1905. 6

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES.

ROOMS in PRINCES BUILDINGS.

Apply to

LAUTS, WEGENER &amp; CO.

Hongkong, November 1, 1904. 1060

NOTICE.

A RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN  
CHINA.

By G. TAYLOR, J. M. Cuthbert.

With Woodcuts.

(Reprinted from the 'China Mail.'

One of the Best Sketches of Formosa  
yet written.

Price 10 Cents.

CHINA MAIL Office, 5, Windsor



## TANSAN

NATURAL MINERAL WATER  
BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS

AT TAKARADZKA

BY  
J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON  
KOBE, JAPAN.Per Case of 48 Pints..... \$6.80  
Per Case of 100 Spots..... \$8.00

A N invigorating Sparkling Tonic Table Water either taken by itself or mixed with Wines, Spirits, Stout or Milk, invigorating in Institute and debility so common throughout the East.

Its curative properties in Gout, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Anæmia can be testified to by cases that have derived great benefit by its use from time to time.

## 'NIWO'

## A NATURAL MEDICINAL WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS  
AT TAKARADZKA, BY  
J. C. W.This Water, besides being apopriant, contains a large proportion of Fer-  
engineering Salts, which property com-  
mends its use before any other Mineral  
water.FOR CONSTIPATION. Take a tumbler  
hot half-an-hour before rising.FOR COOT. Take half a tumbler full  
half-an-hour after meals and before  
retiring.FOR HEARTBURN, OR FLAT-  
ULENCY. Take half a tumbler.FOR AN UNHEALTHY COMPLEXION.  
Take a tumbler-full before rising and  
retiring.\$ 0.00 a case of 48 Quarts.  
2.50 a Dozen Bottles.H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 3, 1905.

WM. POWELL,  
LIMITED.ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

## Now on Show

## NEW

## Millinery.

## Flowers

and

## Foliage.

First-class  
DRESSMAKINGALL WORK  
GUARANTEED.

## LADIES ARE INVITED

TO PLACE A TRIAL ORDER.  
SATISFACTION CERTAIN.WILLIAM POWELL  
LIMITED.

HONGKONG.



TRADE

MANUFACTURE

TELEPHONE NO. 185.

THERE IS ONLY ONE

## CLUB

## WHISKY

In this Colony that has stood  
the test of years. It is

\$14.00

## PER DOZEN,

and is Sold and Owned by

H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road Central.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Auctions.

2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furnishings, &c., at 'Banside,' Robinson Road.  
2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at No. 2, Granville Avenue, Kowloon.

## Miscellaneous.

Goods per Cramondel not cleared at 4 p.m. on this date subject to rent.  
Goods per Catherine Ayer undelivered after 2 p.m. on this date will be landed.

## General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, April 14.—  
2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at Stoke Bungalow East, the Peak.SATURDAY, April 15.—  
Noon—Meeting of The China-Borneo Co., Ltd., at the Company's Office.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at Mr. Geo. Lammer's Sales Rooms.THURSDAY, April 20.—  
6 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Club at Club-House.MONDAY, May 1.—  
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's Sales Rooms.W.M. POWELL,  
LIMITED.A. S. WATSON  
& Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

## SHERRY.

The following Breads are recommended as high class Wines, of superior quality:

B. SUPERIOR PALE DRY,  
Dinner Wine, Green Seal  
Capsule ..... \$12.00C. MANZANILLA, PALE NA-  
TURAL SHERRY, White  
Capsule ..... 13.50C. SUPERIOR OLD PALE  
DRY, NATURAL SHERRY,  
Red Seal Capsule ..... 15.00D. VERY SUPERIOR OLD  
PALE DRY, Choice Old Wine,  
White Seal Capsule ..... 16.00E. EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD  
PALE DRY, Very Finest  
Quality, (all bottled), Black  
Seal Capsule ..... 27.00'D' and 'E' are favourite Wines all  
over the Far East, and are specially recom-  
mended.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All business communications for this office should be addressed to THE MANAGER. Communications intended for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any person by name.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Any communication not accompanied by the signature of the writer will be rejected without consideration.

All communications must be legibly written upon one side of the paper.

Telephone, No. 22.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1905.

## THE COOLIE QUESTION.

The logic of facts seems to have convinced the Chamber of Commerce of Johannesburg. In a telegram to a London paper on March 3 it was stated that that body had issued a series of statements showing that the increase of trade in the district with which it is concerned was directly due to the presence of Chinese labourers in the thines, who have, quite contrary to expectations, been making liberal purchases of soft goods, foodstuffs, and even comparative luxuries. The members of this Chamber were at the outset strongly opposed to the introduction of Chinese, on the ground that they would take all their earnings out of the country, but experience has shown that the Chinese are more inclined to spend their money than were the natives. This all goes to show that the party which has been endeavouring to make political capital out of the introduction of coolies into the Transvaal has been barking up the wrong tree. Hitherto it was cried from the housetops that the mineowners were seeking fortunes at the expense of the whole white population of the new colonies—but now that a commercial body has testified that all classes of the community have benefited the opponents will have to find some other pug on which to hang their objections than the penuriousness of the Chinese.

Instead of taking their money hollibus out of the country, as it was alleged they would do, they have signalled their possession of comparative wealth by liberally supporting the mercantile and business interests of the Rand. Thus they have given an incentive to trade which was practically unknown in the days when the kaffir alone wielded the drills in the mines, creating a new field for white labour and opening up more extensive business in transportation. This indirectly benefits the manufacturers and the workmen and workwomen at home who supply the needs of the shopkeepers in South Africa. All get their little extra dol's out of the Chiaaman's presence and that very fact should be the means of impressing upon Home opponents of the coolie labour the grave necessity that exists for a researching of hearts. When such a representative

body as a Chamber of Commerce speaks its words should be heeded by those who do not live in the country where the labour is being tested and who have no knowledge of local conditions, and if they are heeded we should hear little more of the foolish hasty utterances which have emanated from politicians at home during recent months. The difficulty we see about the matter is to reconcile the outbreaks which have occurred from time to time amongst the coolies. Recently we noted several and to-day we publish a Reuter message which conveys the idea that quite a small battle has been fought between the coolies and the authorities. As a rule the coolie does not resort to united armed force unless he is driven into a corner, and it will be difficult for people who know the Chinaman to understand how it has been worked up to such a state as to lead him into open hostility. Either the atmosphere of South Africa does not suit his temperament or he has been goaded on by his working masters or his kaffir opponents to offer resistance. Perhaps his peculiarly sensitive and superstitious nature has been played upon by some designer who will profit by his return to China; or it is that the fear of Fungshui—for most of the coolies have never seen into the bowels of the earth before—has had something to do with his apparent determination to resist work beneath the surface of the earth! Something is radically wrong with him, at all events, and it will be interesting to know just what it is. A gang of coolies away from their own country and

amongst people whom they probably regard as enemies will require a lot of careful handling, and until the mine-owners secure the men capable of understanding the Chinaman and his peculiarities there is bound to be trouble. Perhaps when Mr Jamison, who is now on his way to the mines, reaches his destination he will be able to smooth things over. It is to be hoped so.

It is not our policy to refer to the action of our contemporaries, but we cannot refrain at present from remarking that the junior morning paper is endeavouring to take credit to itself which is neither deserved nor just. In Tuesday's issue the assertion was made that the information as to the coming of the Baltic fleet was exclusively announced in the South China Morning Post on Monday. That is not a fact for a week's CHINA MAIL will be found a cablegram from Singapore announcing the coming of the fleet through the Malacca Straits. Again, to-day, the Post puts itself on the back for exclusively announcing the fact that the Russian fleet was bound for Saigon. As a matter of fact an editorial in the CHINA MAIL dealt with that question the day before any references regarding it appeared in our energetic contemporary. We take no credit for that, however, nor did we need any 'good authority' to inform us, as it was obvious to the most ignorant that Russia would at least lift her cap to her ally's colony if she did not go so far as to accept its hospitality. *Tele Soc.*

The CHINA MAIL.

LONDON, April 10.

Five hundred Chinese labourers broke

out of the Jumper's Deep Mine yesterday,

and were making for Johannesburg when

they were driven back by the mounted

police, who were stood for three hours.

The casualties are not serious.

The Kaffir assisted the police.

Twenty eight Chinese were arrested.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Tea Duty Reduced.

The Budget for 1904-1905 shows a

surplus of £1,414,000, and it is estimated

that there will be a surplus for 1905-1906

of £2,973,000.

The duty on Tea will be reduced 2d.

after the 1st July.

The duty on Sugar, and the Income Tax

will be unchanged.

A considerable portion of the surplus will

be devoted to redeeming the National

Duty.

LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

The Foreign Trade of China.

On Page 7 will be found an interesting article on the Foreign Trade of China.

Departure.

Captain P. W. North, Royal Berk-

shire Regiment, left on the 11th instant

per s.s. "Prinz Waldegrave" for Yokohama

for duty.

LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

The Masonic Quadrille Club will hold

a dance at the City Hall this evening, commen-

encing at 8.30 o'clock.

A heavy fog descended on the harbour

before daylight this morning and caused

considerable inconvenience to shipping.

A number of small launches were delayed on

their runs.

The Masonic Quadrille Club will hold

a dance at the City Hall this evening, commen-

encing at 8.30 o'clock.

Arrivals.

One N.C.O. and 4 privates 2nd Royal

West Kent Regiment arrived on the 10th

instant, per s.s. "Wosang" from Tientsin.

(Prisoners and escort).

Quarantine Restrictions Withdrawn.

The following letter from the Govern-

ment of Bengal, has been received by the

Colonial Secretary.—In continuation of the

letter from this Government, dated the

13th January, 1905, I am directed to state

for information, that the regulations for

the prevention of the introduction of plague

by sea, which were imposed in the ports of

Orissa and Chittagong against vessels

arriving from Hongkong, have been withdrawn.

Mores Seamen Sent To Gaol.

Another case of seaman refusing to

proceed to Japan with a cargo of coal

occurred yesterday. During the day the

crew of the Norwegian steamer "Cairo,"

laden with Cardin coal, learnt that the

steamers' destination was Japan, and immediately refused to proceed any further

with her. They were charged before Mr

F. A. Hazell, at the Magistrate, this

morning, and stated that when they shipped

they understood that the voyage was to end

at Hongkong, and whether it took one or two

months, they were to receive three

months' pay. This explanation was not

accepted and the men, twelve in number,

were sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

The "Cairo" has since shipped

another crew, mostly Chinese, and proceeded

on her voyage to day, so that there is little

possibility of the men being reshipped on&lt;/div

## GOSSIP FROM SHANGHAI.

[BY THE NOVENTH.]  
SHANGHAI, April 8.

Even Shanghai has been stirred below the surface with real regret at the retirement of Sir Hiram Wilkinson after an arduous service of nearly forty-one years in the East. Decidedly he was one of the ablest Chief Justices we have had to adjudicate our affairs, and his popularity was clearly testified to by the large number of ladies and gentlemen who assembled in the Supreme Court to bid by their presence in the sincerity of the farewell wishes on his retirement from the Bar, previous to his departure from home, where he hopes to enjoy a well merited rest. Apart from his qualities as a judge, Sir Hiram was possessed of so kindly, courteous and generous a disposition that he gained many friends, and so he will be missed publicly, and socially, and one and all we wish him God speed.

The Japanese contingent in Shanghai are a remarkably undemonstrative people, and even the fall of Port Arthur was celebrated by the display of few flags and lanterns, but at last it was finally resolved to hold a gathering in the Chang Su Ho Gardens in honour principally of the Battle of Mukden and also of the continual successes which the Japanese arms have met with. As many as 1,800 congregated there last Sunday and enjoyed themselves with geisha dancing, wrestling and Judo. Mr. Yoshikawa, the Japanese Consul, delivered a short address in which with the innate courtesy of his nation he laid stress upon the fact that their victories were not so much due to the weakness of the Russians as that they themselves had proved to be a little stronger. Foreigners were only admitted by special invitation because it was feared that should any Russians or their friends attend, they might be jarred by the evidence of delight at Japan's triumph. And yet despite the good taste which actuated this decree, it must have been overlooked that in those very Gardens and their vicinity many Russian refugees and the sick and wounded had been quartered and the sound of general rejoicing must have been very bitter to the weary souls who recollect sympathy from no-one.

It seems incredible that in the Twentieth Century barbarities associated with bygone periods of uncivilized brutality should be permitted. It is true we are sojourning in the land of the stranger entirely on sufferance, but, at the same time, it seems to my humble imagination that pressure brought by a combination of foreigners might induce Chinese officials to forego some of the atrocious punishments meted out to offenders. At the present moment a native is slowly being done to death, and one of the most revolting features of the case is that dozens of foreigners have visited the various Gates of the City where he has been exhibited in his cage. Following the usual method, every day a brick will be knocked from underneath his feet so that if he does not die of starvation within seven days, stranguulation will be his fate. His crime was that of extortion, truly deserving of punishment, but hardly meriting loss of life by such a cruel device.

Rev. A. J. Walker has found the care of his people too heavy a task for one pair of shoulders. The English element amongst us seems increasing almost month by month and we find the Cathedral possesses many claims on our attendance. Apart from the fine edifice itself, we appreciate the hard knock against the vanities of our flesh that Mr. Walker unspuriously serves out, and now Mr. Ward is up from Hongkong, these of us musically inclined look forward with pleasure to his Voluntaries. So one way and another the duties connected with the Cathedral have steadily increased, and at last in despair Mr. Walker offered to house and board a Curate free at the Deans' if the Trustees would agree to his appointment. However, there has been no occasion to take these measures as the Trustees have now undertaken to be responsible for a second clergyman's stipend, and fair breasts are gently fluttering in anticipation of what may be like.

The Masonic Hall forgot to look severe and cold and bare when the Lancastrian Society held their annual soiree, instead, twinkling electric-lights peeped between bamboo foliage vying with the brightness of sparkling eyes and pretty gowns. Certainly Shanghai takes infinite pains that her ball-rooms shall present a fair appearance and there were many signs of regret that this was practically the last dance of the season, with the exception of the one Mr. Noel was giving in honour of his coming marriage to Miss Simpson, but before that take place April will nearly have fiftieth from us. I could not help pondering on the amount of money Shanghai women must spend on their clothes. There is such a multitude of social functions during the winter, and the dresses worn at them seldom show very marked signs of wear and tear and the materials employed do not seem of the cheapest. This Lancastrian dance was a social, jolly affair, but again men were in a sad majority, and the question arose, whether they ever came with the intention of dancing or if their abstention from the pastime was due to the unfortunate fact that there

were not enough girls to go round. That is the most charitable conclusion to draw as it would be an excuse for their complete disappearance after the first couple of dances to a room where cards, sing-songs and drink ad lib formed the programme, as they understood it, of the gathering.

The Annual Meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club was of a very satisfactory nature and funds showed a good balance in hand. Reference was made to their honest endeavour to win back their lost honour from Hongkong and thanks were recorded for the hospitality of the Hongkong Cricket Club. It was suggested that on the occasion of the next inter-port match instead of wearing the colours of the Shanghai Cricket Club, the vividness of which their opponents seemed to jilt at, special colour should be adopted, because it is not a contest between the Shanghai Club and the Hongkong Club, but between Shanghai and Hongkong, and even if a dozen clubs existed the best men from each would be selected to represent the Model Settlement. The new pavilion will be ready for the reception of members by the beginning of May and it should form a great attraction. Curiously enough, the large membership of the Club is not due to the love of the game but men find it pleasant to sit and chat and watch a good game and sometimes stroll round with one of the fair sex. If players were only admitted, there would be a question whether expenses could be met, but, all the same, non-players take a keen interest in the welfare of the Club. And turning to the amusing, one gentleman objected to the amount of money spent on free tiffin and the cake provided with afternoon tea. Said he, members should pay for tiffin, and as the cake was principally devoured by small boys instead of ladies, he suggested that jam should be substituted in order to satisfy their youthful craving. In reply it was stated that it was not a question of members objecting to pay for their tiffins, but it was thought that if they were provided on the grounds it would induce members to turn up punctually. It reminded me of the troubles of Arthur Collins and Neil Forsyth a few years back when they were busily rehearsing for one of the great Drury Lane pantomimes. Poor old Dan Leno and Herbert Campbell would wander out at mid-day and growing saucy over lunch would throw work to the winds and settle down for a jolly afternoon. At last in despair, the Management provided free a good lunch every day within the Theatre so as to keep cast watch on his refractory stars. He could not sing out these two, it would have been too palpable, so all the principals engaged enjoyed the good fare provided.

## A LAUNCH SUNK.

A collision occurred in Aburdeen Bay early this morning, during the thick fog, which resulted in the sinking of a launch. It appears, from the facts that have been so far reported, that the Chinese owned launches "Tong On" and "Rising Star" were proceeding through the bay when they came into contact before either could be made out in the fog. Both launches appear to have had considerable way on as the force of the impact injured the "Tong On" so badly that she filled and sank. Fortunately no lives were lost, the crew and others on board the "Tong On" being rescued by the "Rising Star" and brought back to Hongkong.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. W. CHATHAM, Water Authority, sends us the following particulars of the Level and Storage of Water in Reservoirs on the 1st April, 1905:

LEVEL	1904.	1905.
Tyman, after 16 in.	22 ft. 1 in. below overflow	
Overflow	22 ft. 1 in. below	do
Poklun, 37 ft. 11 in.	9 ft. 8 in. below overflow	do
Wong Nai Chong, 41 ft.	10 ft. 6 in. below	do
TYMAN GATES	10 ft. 4 in.	do
Overflow	10 ft. 4 in.	do
TYMAN	103,400,000	106,000,000
Overflow	20,000,000	15,000,000
Poklun	110,000,000	41,000,000
Wong Nai Chong	88,000,000	10,000,000
Total	300,400,000	297,000,000

Consumption of Water in the City of Victoria and Hill District during the months of March—

1904.	1905.	
Consumption	60,000,000	58,500,000
Estimated population	221,000	227,000
Consumption per head	8.6	12.5 gallons per day

Intermittent supply in force during the whole month of March 1904, up to 23rd March, 1905.

Consumption of Water in Kowloon Peninsula during the month of March—

1904.	1905.	
Consumption	12,000,000	17,700,000
Estimated population	69,350	74,350
Consumption per head	6.3	5.7 gallons per day

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,  
Water Authority.

**Life A Chemical Product.**  
A despatch from Chicago, dated January 4, says:—That life is the result of purely physical and chemical forces, irrespective of any divine or vital force, has been declared by Prof. Albert P. Mathews, of the University of Chicago, and the class in physiological chemistry. While refusing to dispute the theory of the divine origin of life, Prof. Mathews took the stand that the present creation of life has been proved to be the result of purely physico-chemical reactions. Certain chemical substances, he said, coming together under certain conditions do and are bound to produce life. There is no getting away from facts, and the results of laboratory experiments in regard to the production of certain phenomena of life are convincing.

## WITH OKU IN MANCHURIA.

## IMPRESSIONS OF WAR.

How Correspondents  
Live and Work.

[FOR THE CHINA MAIL BY MR. F. LIONEL PRATT.]

Dog should not eat dog. There is wisdom in that; in many cases I trust the dog would assuredly suffer from malignant indigestion. It would not be a particularly gracious thing for me, one of the youngest and least known of the unhappy corps of correspondents which was attached to the command of General Oku, to express myself with much emphasis in regard to the character and conduct of my confederates. Some men are above any criticism I could pass—such men as Bennett Burleigh, Lionel James of *The Times*, Melton Prior and Richard Harding Davis. All these have won their spurs long ago and their reputations could not be made or marred by last year's campaign. It is of some of the others I wish to write. There is plenty of material in them.

It is pretty generally known that the correspondents attached to the second army were held captive at Tokyo, in some instances for upwards of six months before they were permitted to proceed to the front. In the meantime important engagements had taken place to Nanshan, Teliwan, Kairping and Haibing, in addition to some smaller encounters. I confess that I was one of those who felt most wrath with the authorities, not so much for not letting us go as for, to use the mildest expression applicable, perpetually misleading us in regard to the date of our departure. I still think that a grave mistake was made in this, a mistake that the authorities realised when it was too late. The position was, however, extremely delicate for the Government. They were inundated by applications from persons representing all classes of papers and in some instances passes were demanded for as many as six gentlemen on behalf of the samourai. The thing was terribly overdone, and if the Government had been wise it would have only issued passes to representatives of four of the greatest papers in England and America and politely but emphatically refused permission to the host of persons representing minor journals and magazines. Unfortunately no discrimination was made and the consequence was that when we actually made our start we were as unlike what was at all events my conception of a corps of war correspondents as could well be.

Some men had never been inside a newspaper office. They knew as much about newsgathering as about writing. At times when by dint of a number of harmless questions one of the way-old hands would just on the eve of eliciting some information of great value the newbunch would break in a brainless kind of way and bluntly ask the question the answer of which we were ardently waiting to hear, "Of course it had been pumped well then?" "I think it is in my mind and its lips would be sealed, then and there after it was the practice of treating us all as if we were the presenting the same interests which made such confessions as those possible. The possibility of getting a "scoop" was almost nil. Those who knew how to get and how to handle news had to carry those who knew neither on their shoulders and this did not add materially to the honour of the camps. Some of the men were drawing lordly salaries who could not earn enough to keep them in cigarettes in an ordinary newspaper office. An these war correspondents were held by the authorities to be representative of the journalism of the higher civilization. But that after all is the business of the employers and not mine. Whey it affected me was the audacity to include myself amongst those who knew something about their profession, was in the impression produced on the mind of the staff by the incompetence and general undesirability of the outsiders. The old story about the dishonest grocer who put the big apples on the top of the case strikes a very true moral. By the most apparent the remainder is judged. Naturally it was those who had least right who pushed themselves most into prominence.

There is perhaps no way of finding out people's indiscretions (and incidents) by displaying your own to the consideration of a critical world) than living together isolated from civilization. The high seas or a campaign in Manchuria will serve the purpose equally well but for comfort I would recommend the former. Perhaps the most injurious person we had to endure was the injurious individual who never by any chance brought any bunch along when we were trekking. He used to ride up on his mule to the tree beneath which we, the wise virgins, were disposing of our none too sufficient repast, and take a seat on the provender. Of course it always ended in someone giving him a "hare." When he had finished it he would ask in an injured voice if no one had any water. All the while the bottles were empty he would significantly remark that it was the height of foolishness to neglect to bring sufficient water in such weather and then after grudgingly accepting some whisky or half a bottle of beer he would take his cigarette and ride off. We bore with this infliction for a long time but he spoilt us.

Of all the bad men he was the most to the awful experience before Kalgan, and, true to our report, were too sweet. We had been treated, if not with inactivity at least with a very commendable imitation thereof by the post officers at our departure-point. We had been misled as to the distance of our destination. We were uncertain even as to its name, we had been sent through two or three times and after riding until after midnight we found ourselves in a Chinese house (without any food or dry clothing). Some saucy old campaigner, I think it was Richard Harding Davis, called out, and, however, it was done I knew not, it seemed to me, ungraciously—though although I fancy I could pretty nearly achieve similar success now, he soon returned bearing in tow a Chinese with a basketful of hard-boiled eggs. He generously invited us to fall in and we fell to two or three times of course. There were some fragments which remained. I believe about seven or eight eggs each for our party, men or women. These

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## BY WHARF AND WAVE.

Seventeen steamers, totalling 26,000 tons, were launched from the Clyde shipbuilding yards during November.

In virtue of a recent law, the insurance of the lives of children under 12 years of age is forbidden in France.

A useful addition has been made to the Navy by the delivery of the cruiser "Amethyst." This warship is the first turbine vessel to be added to the Fleet, and for this reason her advent is of special importance. She was laid down in January, 1903, at the yard of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., at Elswick, and is one of four vessels of the Jewel class which also comprises the "Topaz," "Diamond," and "Sapphire." The cruiser's turbine engines have been fitted by the Parsons Marine Turbine Company, and her contract speed is 21.75 knots. In her recent trials on the measured mile off the Tyne, her turbines propelled her at the rate of 23.5 knots. Her cost is over £230,000, and the equipment consists of twelve 4-inch guns and eight 3-pounder quick-fires. This turbine cruiser will be commissioned under Commander A. H. Williamson, and she will relieve the "Hornet" in the Atlantic Fleet. Vice Admiral Sir William May will make a special report on her when in commission, and from the data obtained the Admiralty will decide upon the merits of turbines for future construction.

Turbine ships are growing in favour with shipowners, and from the Tyne and Clyde many ocean tramps are, and will be, under construction, including the new "Gardiner" and "Barmania." The cruiser "Defense" is now in course of construction at Pembroke Dock, to embody some distinct improvements over other vessels of similar class. No armour is to be carried above the main deck, and this saving of weight will allow a heavier armament to be mounted. She will carry four 9.2-in. guns and ten 7.5-in. Torpedo tubes will be more numerous than on similar vessels; her deck protection will be greater, and she will have five boiler rooms for cylindrical and water tube boilers.

At Liaoyang one day I wished to see a Japanese Lieutenant while the big fight was going on. He was stationed at General Okuma's headquarters, which were established in the midst of a beautiful Chinese garden. Stepping to the open door I saw a man, clad in an immaculate white suit, sitting quietly at a table reading a Japanese newspaper, which completely hid his face. When I spoke he put the newspaper down and then I saw that it was before Okuma himself. In the house and in the garden outside was as peaceful as if the world had never known of war. You could almost hear the shadows of the moving clouds rustling over the grass.

Okuma was courteous; he asked me in and offered whisky and soda and a good cigar, for both of which I was duly grateful.

He had not had a drink in three days and never to this hour had I seen him drink so much.

He was jolly and cheerful, almost flippant.

I asked for some detail of the fight.

Kodama laughed. "You know too much now," he said with a smile and a gesture which said as plainly as words could say: "Drink your whisky and soda, smoke your cigar and make yourself comfortable. We will attend to the fighting. Your dispatches are safe."

And even while the two generals were joking and laughing with me they were attending to the fighting. At intervals orderlies, sometimes covered with the grim of battle, would come in, salute and deliver verbal messages, brief and terse from some officer in the field.

There was a lot more of it, but I have quoted enough for my purpose.

The correspondents in question saw no more of the battle of Liaoyang than I saw of the battle of Waterloo. He left our homeward bound three days before it commenced!!!

## EXPLODED MINES.

The Chinese despatch boat "Chinghai" was sent out by the native authorities on March 23 to search for floating mines, writes the Chefoo paper. The same afternoon she found one drifting about near the island of Yenangtau, about eleven miles from Chefoo. Seven shots were fired at it from the quick-firing guns of the vessel without any explosion being effected. The next morning a boat was sent out to fish the mine up, and for that purpose the boatmen took a cable in tow; but when it exploded with a great roar, one officer was wounded, also a sailor, and the boat was totally smashed up. The wounded people were sent to the hospital as soon as the despatch-boat anchored yesterday morning. It is stated that several residents felt the shock of the explosion.

Proceeding, he remarked that the greatest harmony prevailed amongst the members of the Expedition, due in great measure to the immense popularity of Captain Scott. He thought that the British Government was better adapted than that of any other nationality to polar explorations.

The expedition had discovered the existence of a considerable Antarctic continent. This, he thought, was an important discovery. He thought that the South Pole would be soon reached than the North Pole.

In the north there was a frozen sea constantly moving, while in the south there was a continent. By the aid of dogs, or some sort of motor-car, he thought it would be possible to reach the South Pole.

The North German Lloyd steamer "Koln" has taken to Baltimore Captain Yettman and four sailors of the British schooner "Harold," which had been caught in a terrific waterspout and totally wrecked.

WANTED.

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YAHAMA, VIA SHAL, MOJI AND KORE (Passing through C. R. LONGDEN, B. I. N. R., the INLAND SEA) ....	POON	About 15th April.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI.....	CHUNG	About 21st April.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c. ....	H. W. KENICKER, B. I. N. R. (Single)	Noon, 22nd April.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON, &c. ....	F. R. SUMMERS	About 26th April.	Passage.
LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA ST. PIERRE, PANG, C. H. CO., PORT OF C. F. LOCHSTONE, B. I. N. R. ....	C. F. LOCHSTONE	About 26th April.	Freight and Passage.

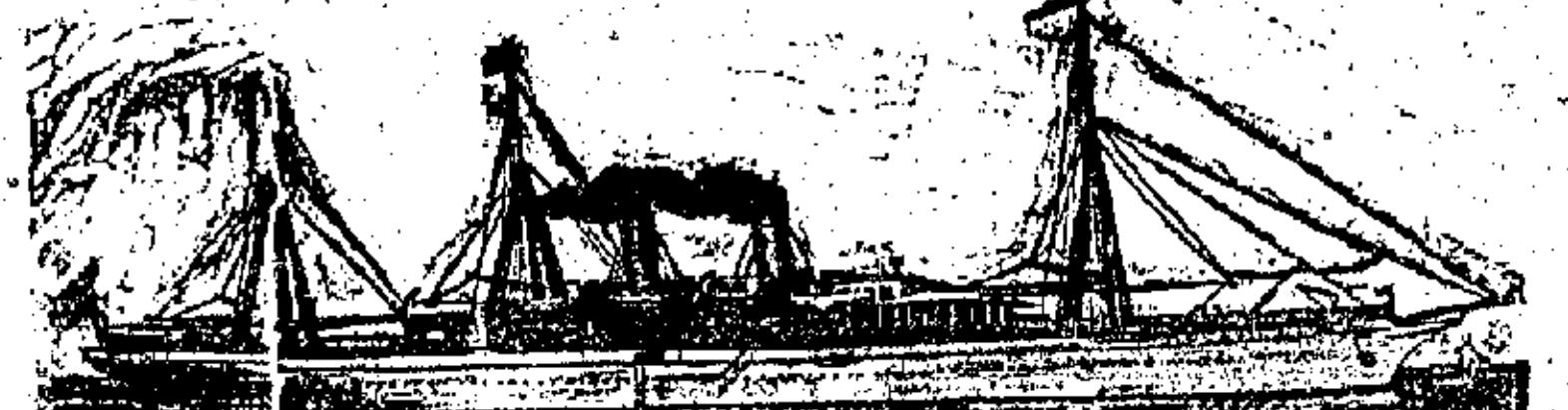
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L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, April 12, 1905.

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Hongkong, April 12, 1905.

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SHANGHAI, VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Capt. A. HANSEN, THURSDAY, April 13, at 8 a.m.

TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Capt. C. MOELLER, SUNDAY, April 16, at 8 a.m.

ANPING, VIA SWATOW, BJOERSTERN BJORNSON AND AMOY.

Capt. OLSEN, WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 8 a.m.

ON account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new Steamers have been requisitioned for Transport Service, and the above-named charterers. Steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's Coastal Services. As soon as the state of Affairs permit the Company will resume running with its specially designed new Steamers.

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T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 7, 1905.

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## OUTWARDS.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, TELEMACUS	17th April.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, DIOME	18th April.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, CALICIA	29th April.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, MAYNE	1st May.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, DECOLAON	6th May.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, KINTUCK	16th May.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, MELBOURNE	18th May.

## HOMEWARDS.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL, ALGONIUS	29th April.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP, KAIROS	29th April.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP, LASON	5th May.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL, LARDES	20th May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP, DIOME	23rd May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP, KINTUCK	6th June.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL, DECOLAON	10th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP, KINTUCK	20th June.

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VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, AND TELEMACUS	20th April.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, NINGCHOW	21st May.
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Hongkong, April 10, 1905.

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## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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MANILA, LAMBAANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, GARDEN ISLANDS, TOWNsville, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN, KANSAI	TATUAN
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Hongkong, April 11, 1905.

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## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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December 5, 1904.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

In his report on the Foreign Trade of China for the year 1904, Mr. H. B. Morse, Statistical Secretary to the Imperial Maritime Customs, says: "The war appears to have been of minor importance among the conditions affecting the trade of China during the year. A large area of production and consumption was cut off, and trade was hampered, to some extent, by the action taken by the Chinese authorities in restraint of those who would have made of the Chinese ports bases of supply for one or other of the belligerents; otherwise, and at a distance from the seat of war, the direct effect was not clearly perceptible. Indirectly, of course, some effect was produced. The monetary stringency, existing since 1900 and well marked at the end of 1903, became more pronounced as the war went on, and must be held accountable for some, at least, of the stagnation prevalent during 1904; it is probable that it was a potent agency in restricting the export of Chinese produce, and thereby increasing the so-called 'adverse balance of trade.' Among imports we find that textiles, a third of the whole, alone show no expansion, a fact due directly to the inflated cost of the raw material. The various causes have had their influence in producing the depression which characterised certainly the first nine months of the year, but among all other causes the fluctuations in exchange must not be lost sight of. Trade can adjust itself to a low exchange or to a high exchange, or even to a shifting exchange, if the movement can be foreseen; but of things which introduces the element of gambling into the business of every day, which makes it impossible for a merchant to estimate the amount in one currency which will give him a profit in another, and which may even make it doubtful if a profit actually realised in one currency can be safely landed in another, all this increases the cost of trading by enforcing the wisdom of large margins, and by so much acts as a restraint on trade."

Shanghai has been opened to traffic, length of twenty miles (32 kilometers). In Kwangchow the disorders have been reduced if not entirely suppressed, and here too the harvest was good. Yunnan reports the harvesting of an exceptionally good crop of rice, and an abundance of corn circulating, introduced for railway construction. Finally, far-away Yünnan reports that the trade with Tibet was entirely disorganized by the operations of the British Expeditionary force, that a two years supply of both imports and exports is waiting to be moved, but that the necessary transport will not be available from Yunnan and Szechuan come reports of increased trade with Tibet. On the whole, the conditions of trade were bad, and such as to overcome, except in the actual field of operations, the temporarily favorable effects of the war, and the maintenance and increase of the values of the Import and Export trade is an indication of brilliant prospect for the coming year, assuming that no untoward conditions intervene to bring distress on the Empire."

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